# CP Convention Ends on Note of Unity

By HERBERT SIGNER

The 16th convention of the Communist Party ended Tuesday night on a strong note of unity. Four top spokesmen, in closing remarks, called for all-out support to the program adopted by 300 delegates, and for an end to groups and factions.

They agreed that still unresolved differences remain to be debated within this framework of unity.

In turn, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis, John Gates and William Foster backed the proposal of the newly-elected 20 members of the national committee that the 11 among them living in New York should serve as a temporary national administrative committee.

Dennis, reporting for the 20 members, said that the 11 would constitute "a team which represents the various points of view within the party but yet will not be paralyzed by differences and will carry out the main line of the convention."

The report was overwhelmingly approved by the delegates with only a scattering of abstentions.

The administrative committee consists of George Blake Charney, Benjamin J. Davis, Eugene Dennis, Earl Durham, Fred Fine, William Z. Foster, John Gates, James E. Jackson, Charles Loman, Sidney Stein and Doxey Wilkerson.

In other final actions, the convention:

• Agreed there will be convened a two-day national conference of the party on civil liberties, including the struggle for amnesty for Smith Act political prisoners, for the repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act, and other issues.

• Adopted a new, amended party constitution.

• Pledged support for a circulation and financial campaign by the Daily Worker and The Worker. Also for state conferences and a national conference this year on the future of the Marxist press in this country.

• Referred other resolutions not acted on at the convention to the incoming national committee.

Davis urged the delegates, "Let's put an end to groups and factions." Supporting the convention program, he observed that remaining differences could be settled in mass work, on the basis of party unity and collective leadership. He seconded Dennis' leadership report as a contribution to unity.

Gates declared, "No matter who lost, the party has won." He called the convention program "an historic one" which will have an "enormous impact" on the country. Declaring he looked to the future with "full confidence," Gates noted the atmosphere now in which differences could be discussed "with mutual respect for each other's ideas."

Foster, last to speak, said: "I too want to support the general work of this convention. This is a victory for the party and not for any group or faction. It will be silly for us to say that we have solved all the differences, but we have resolved the biggest questions."

Concluding, Foster warned: "Nothing is more precious than the unity of the party." He was applauded by the delegates when he declared that while "the bourgeoisie was sure we were going to split it did not happen." Foster noted that he had voted for all convention-approved resolutions.

The new leadership of the Communist Party will include 60 members, 20 of whom were elected at large at the convention. The remaining 40 will be elected at state conventions to be held in the coming weeks.

The first sessions of these state conventions have already been held and were recessed for the national gathering. They will now be reconvened to discuss the national program, elect new state committees and choose members for the national committee. The 40 to be elected across the country were ap-

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EGYPT REJECTS DULLES PLAN ON GAZA, AQABA

See Page 2

# COAST TIED UP, TALKS CONTINUE

By HARRY RAYMOND

Maritime shipping along the Atlantic Coast from Maine to Virginia was tied up yesterday by a strike of 45,000 dock workers, members of the independent International Longshoremen's Association.

Coupled with a 13-day strike of tugboat workers and barge crewmen, the dock strike brought steamship traffic in the Port of New York to a near standstill and tied up 150 merchant ships at their piers from Portland, Me., to Hampton Roads, Va.

Representatives of the ILA, and of the New York Shipping Association representing the employers, met separately in offices of the Federal Mediation Service.

When the meetings recessed in the afternoon, Louis Waldman, attorney for the ILA, said the union and employers had agreed to basic proposals for a new contract. The problem now, he said, is to reconcile the clarifications made by both sides in the 12-point formula offered by Joseph F. Finnegan, chief federal mediator.

The difference remaining, Waldman said, are "honest and reasonable." The typical problem, he pointed out, was the question of vacations. Both sides have agreed to a third week of vacation, but were split on the question of eligibility for the added week.

Waldman said the steamship operators and the ILA have agreed on a master contract for all North Atlantic ports. The contract would determine wages, hours, welfare benefits, pensions, and the length of the contract for dockers in the area.

Finnegan said the talks were "rocking along satisfactorily," al-

(Continued on Page 8)

## A Tin Cup Valentine

**Twit us, hit us—it's all fine.**
**You'll be ours, and we'll be thine.**
**But lest we wither on the vine,**
**Be our moneyed Valentine.**

If you love your paper, dear reader, this is the day to make your affection known. No flowers or candy please. Just romantic, pulse-quickening money — cash, checks or money orders. If you love poetry too, your contribution guarantees against any further attempts at versifying in this column.

Love is a many-splendored thing and money, alas, a swiftly-spended thing. We are still in need of $2,500 to complete our 1956(!) requirements. Valentine or no, we know you love us still, dear reader. But oh, how we need a practical (spelled c-a-s-h) earnest of your affection.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raised last 2 days | $ 318.55 |
| Total to Date | $47,443.87 |
| STILL TO GO | $ 2,556.13 |

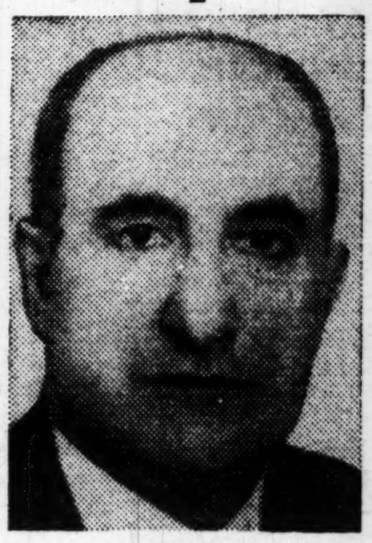
**Make checks and money orders payable to Robert W. Dunn. Mail all contributions to P.O. Box 231, Cooper Station, New York City 3, N. Y. Bring or wire all contributions to Robert W. Dunn at the Daily Worker, 35 E. 12th St., 8th Floor.**

Donations yesterday:

Inwood reader, $5; Bronx reader, $15; New York — "The Cat," $2; B'klyn, E. S., $6; Chicago, LH, $1; Winthrop, Mass., $20; New York, Old Friend, $20; Spokane, Wash., $10; Belle area of Queens, $100; New Haven, Conn., $10; Garment workers, $140; Newark, $25; Group of Teenagers, $6; Flushing, LI, reader, $10; Middlesex County, $5; Williamsburg, $10; Baltimore, $1.

# 3 Plead Not Guilty to Spy Charge

MYRA SOBLE



JACK SOBLE

JACOB ALBAM

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

Jack Soble, 53, his wife, Myra, 52, and Jacob Albam, 64, held under bonds of $100,000 each since their arrest Jan. 25, pleaded not guilty yesterday to charges of conspiracy to collect and transmit defense secrets to the Soviet Union, and failing to register as foreign agents.

After counsel for the three waived the reading of the charges, Federal Judge Gregory F. Noonan asked how they pleaded. Albam separated from the others by the two attorneys, murmured his plea. Mrs. Soble shook her head and said a barely audible "Not guilty."

Soble, tall and erect, standing beside her, said loudly, defiantly: "Not guilty!"

Before Judge Noonan remanded them to jail without bail, and set March 11 for motions and for fixing a trial date, they heard U. S. attorney Williams deliver a summary of the indictment.

Soble, standing at east, regarded Williams almost curiously, as he heard the prosecutor claim Soble met with co-conspirators at "open known restaurants and various secret rendezvous here, in Paris, and elsewhere."

Giving the appearance of a well-dressed business man with a slightly more distinguished air than common. Soble leaned down and whispered to his wife once. Looking up at him briefly, her face lighted up momentarily.

At another time, when the U. S. attorney was demanding $100,000 bail, pointing out that he knew Soble didn't have that much money but they did have certain holdings, husband and wife exchanged a smile.

Otherwise Mrs. Soble, visibly thinnner than when she was arrested and had first appeared befor a U. S. Commissioner, her face drawn and shadowed but handsome, her fading blonde hair worn carelessly, stood with cast-down eyes, a bitter half-smile appearing occasionally as she listened to Williams.

George Wolf, veteran criminal lawyer, retained by relatives as the Sobles' counsel, told the court he felt the bail was excessive.

He added, however, that the charges in the indictment were vague and complicated, and he wanted time to investigate them before he made any motion on bail. He asked that the question of

(Continued on Page 8)

# ATOMIC SHELTER COST PUT AT UP TO $40 BILLION

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The White House has under "active consideration" an atomic shelter program that could cost $20 billion to $40 billion, a Budget Bureau official testified today.

Assistant Budget Director Robert E. Merriam said, however, that the White House is not yet ready to recommend such a program to Congress. He mentioned the high cost as one deterring factor.

Merriam testified before a House Government Operations subcommittee on civil defense.

The group, headed by Rep. Chet Holifield (D-Calif), is backing a bill for mass construction of shelters that would be available to virtually all Americans.

The bill also would create a new cabinet-level Department of Civil Defense.

Merriam said the Administration cannot go along with the latter proposal.

Holifield said expert testimony before his subcommittee shows that unless the shelters are built, 75 million to 100 million Americans would die "overnight" in an enemy attack.

He said shelters could give "80 percent protection" to the civilian population.

# Egypt Rejects Dulles Plan on Gaza, Aqaba

CAIRO, Egypt, Feb. 13—Egypt today rejected secretary of state John Foster Dulles' plan for withdrawal of Israeli troops from Gaza and the Gulf of Aqaba as "an American slap in the face of the Arabs."

Dulles had offered to support free passage of Israeli ships through the Gulf of Aquaba, and support stationing of United Nations emergency forces in the Gaza strip if Israeli would withdraw its troops from those areas.

Informed sources said Egypt had told United Nations Secretary Dag Hammarskjold it would allow Israeli shipping to pass through the gulf if Israel withdraws troops form the gulf area and the Gaza strip. They said Hammarskjold relayed the promise to Dulles, who passed it on to Israel Ambassador Abba Eban.

Dulles then produced his plan to get Israeli troops out of Egypt and at the same time give Israel some assurance against future Egyptian attacks. Dulles said the U.S. would declare that it considers the Gulf of Aqaba open to all shipping.

In Jerusalem, the official spokesman said the Israeli cabinet discussed the Dulles offer at today's session.

In Cairo, the Government newspaper Al Goumhouria said the U.S. could give all the guarantees it wants to Israel but Egypt would not be bound by them.

The newspaper said Gaza is "the affair of Egypt and the Arabs," and the future of the strip of Egyptian territory occupied by Israel on the gulf "concerns only the people who own this region —namely Egypt and the Arabs."

# Soviets Vote Changes In Judicial System

Further changes in the Soviet judicial system were voted by the Supreme Soviet Monday. The Supreme Court was barred from hearing cases which had not previously conducted in lower courts.

This was part of a series of measures giving greater power to the courts of the Soviet republics.

The Supreme Soviet also decided that in military as well as civilian courts, a people's assessor must be part of the panel of judges.

People's assessors are elected to serve as non-professional judges; that is, they are workers or farmers who serve a few weeks as judges.

Facts about juvenile deliquency were revealed by public prosecutor Roman Rudenko. He said the crime rate among youths below the age of 17 was declining. Last year 5.2 percent of all crimes were committed by persons under 17 against 5.6 in 1955. He contrasted the declining juvenile crime rate in the Soviet Union with its increase in the U. S.

A renewal of cultural relations between the Soviet and the west, regardless of political differences and international tensions, was urged by Minister of Culture Nikolai Mikhail, who laid the blame for breaking off of east-west cultural relations on the U. S. and Britain. He said the Soviet was ready to consider any proposals for reestablishment of cultural cooperation.

Mikhail poined out that 130 Americans, most of them in the cast of "Porgy and Bess" performed in Russia last year and only one Soviet performer, cellist M. Rostropovich had been allowed to enter the U. S.

# BRITISH GOV'T TO END DRAFT 'AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE'

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Defense Secretary Duncan Sandys announced today Britain would abolish conscription "as soon as practicable" as part of the military money-saving program.

"How soon that will be depends on how much we can reduce the total numbers in the three services, and how far we can step up voluntary recruitment," Sandys told Commons.

"Without saving in manpower, we would never get substantial savings in money," he siad.

Sandys spoke at the opening of Commons debate on Prime Minister Harold Macmillan's defense policies. Labor Party has demanded a vote of censure against the government for its handling of Britain's defense.

Sandys said "it would be quite absurd to think that we shall be quick to evolve an effective defense" against attack by 5,000-mile-an-hour guided missiles.

The "power of defense is for the time being at a very low ebb in relation to the power of attack," he declared.

"The whole balance has been upset by the development of the hydrogen bomb and the megation (tactical atomic) bomb. . . .

"The central theme of our policy must be to concentrate our military effort upon prevention (of war), rather than defense."

"We have to see that it never happens," he said.

Sandys said "there is every reason to believe the Russians have been developing a much enlarged version of the German V-2 rocket, but with the enormous difference that it will . . . carry a nuclear warhead.

"The range of these rockets will probably be sufficient to reach Britain," he said.

"These projectiles would rise to a height of over 100 miles in the stratosphere and travel at speeds of over 5,000 miles an hour."

The Conservatives defeated a Laborite censure motion on its economic policies by a vote of 312 to 249 last night.

## Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

portioned among the state organizations according to size of membership.

When the 60-member national committee is finally selected, it will convene and decide on a permanent set-up for the leadership responsible for carrying out the convention programs.

The national administrative committee said it would poll all national committee members across the country on major policy questions that may arise in the next weeks.

## Delinquency Held Less Than in U.S.

MOSCOW, Feb. 13 – Soviet chief prosecutor Roman Rudenko, stated yesterday that juvenile delinquency is much lower in Russia than in the U.S.

Speaking before a joint session of the Russian Supreme Soviet, he reported that 5.6 percent of Soviet crime in 1955 was committed by persons under 17 years of age. In 1956 the figure was 5.2.

# Ike Doctrine Due on Senate Floor This Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Two Senate committees today beat down three attempts to soften President Eisenhower's Middle East resolution.

But they adopted two minor amendments that do not affect the keystone of the program—standby authority to use U.S. forces if necessary in the Middle East.

The key test came on a Democratic effort to substitute Congressional "approval" of the use of troops for the flat "authority" delegated in the resolution.

The substitute, sponsored by chairman Theodore Francis Green (D-RI) and John C. Stennis (D-Miss), was rejected 17-11 by the Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees.

The committees earlier had rejected two efforts to make the resolution purely an advisory declaration. One, by Sen. Wayne L. Morse (D-Ore), was defeated 16-12. A second by Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark) was beaten by voice vote.

Eleven Democrats voted for the Stennis-Green amendment. Four Democrats joined all 13 Republicans present to defeat it.

The committee accepted by voice vote an amendment by Sen. Francis Case (R-SD) authorizing use of U.S. troops in the Middle East "when the President determines that such employment is important to the national security of the United States." A minor technical language change proposed by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La) also was adopted.

The resolution already has passed the House. Senate leaders hope to begin floor debate on it this week.

## MAY STRIKE ALL FORD PLANTS IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Union workers threatened today to shut down all Ford Motor Co. plants in Britain to force reinstatement of a shop steward.

Briggs Motor Bodies, a Ford subsidiary, fired shop steward Johnny McLoughlin for calling workers to a strike meeting on company time two weeks ago.

McLoughlin's union planned a vote among Briggs workers on a strike protesting his dismissal. Representatives of 21 other unions met in London to decide whether to join the walkout, which could idle 25,000 Ford workers.

Ford suspended but later reinstated three other shop stewards who joined McLoughlin in calling the earlier strike meeting. The company said it would stand by McLoughlin's expulsion.

## Yugoslavs Let Newsmen Talk To Hungarians

BELGRADE, Feb. 13. – Yugoslav authorities announced that foreign and domestic reporters could go with a mixed refugee commission to screen Hungarians for those who want to return to their home.

The Yugoslav-Hungarian Commission, with a United Nations representative, will see refugees in Srbobran, Vokvodina, about 100 kilometers north of Belgrade, tomorrow.

Yugoslav official sources said all those who express a free wish to be repatriated will cross the frontier at Kelebija, near Subotica, on Thursday.

The mixed commission will move on to another major refugee assembly center at Osijek on Friday.

# ADOPT STAND ON RELATIONS BETWEEN MARXIST PARTIES

**Following is the report adopted by the Communist Party convention on "Relations between Marxist parties." The report was made by Nenny Sparks, co-chairman of the Party's resolution subcommittee:**

With the emergence of socialism as a world system, it has become necessary to recognize, besides the contradiction between the forces of imperialism and the people, a new type of contradiction: a contradiction between socialist countries, or between the Communist parties of different countries.

In the early days before World War I, it was generally thought that national boundaries and national consciousness would disappear with the coming of socialism, but Lenin insisted even before World War I on the continuing importance of the national question.

As it happened, the socialist revolution was not world-wide in 1917, but succeeded in only one country. Since then, socialism has developed within national lines and in a world where national consciousness is stronger than ever. This greatly complicates the problems of proletarian internationalism.

Thus today, despite their common aims and outlook, we find that the unity of the socialist world is by no means automatic. It was chiefly to the solution of this question that the Chinese Communist Party recently devoted their excellent article, and the visits of Chou En-lai to the Soviet Union and the Peoples Democracies.

The method of solution of this contradiction between socialist countries is the method of criticism and struggle, but that criticism must be wthin the framework of recognition that the fundamental conflict is between the forces of the peoples and the forces of imperialism. It must be admitted that in dealing with this new type of contradiction recently, we made many errors, either confusing the two contradictions, or failing to maintain the primacy of the fundamental contradiction. Undoubtedly it will take some time and further experience for all of us to learn how to handle this new type of question correctly, through all the maze of historical events that characterize the period we live in.

The failure to recognize the complications of the historical development of socialism led also to our uncritical acceptance of the developments in the Soviet Union, and our tenedency to accept uncritically the views of Marxists of other countries. We exaggerated the possibilities of a single world view, not recognizing that it can provide only a general guide. This resulted in strengthening doctrinarism on our part, led us to mistrust the observations of our own members working in the field, and hindered the normal development of our theoretical work.

As long ago as July, 1943, the Communist International gave as one of the main reasons for its decision to dissolve, the following judgment:

"The profound difference in the historical roads of development of each country of the world, the diverse character and even the contraditions in the social order, the difference in level and rate of their social development, and finally the difference in the degree of consciousness and organization of the workers, have also conditioned the various problems which face the working class of each individual country."

How much more true is this today with the vastly greater complications of the situation! Therefore, more than ever, must we be, as Comrade Dennis placed it in his keynote "not only organizationally independent, but ideologically independent."

We should carefully study all criticism and opinions, as we, in a fully responsible way, criticize others, but no opinions from elsewhere can determine our policy.

Only those policies which arise out of our own interpretation and application of our Marxist-Leninist scientific principles to the needs and interests of the American working class and people can be valid for us.

Therefore your committee proposes the adoption of this section of the Draft Resolution, page 57 through the top of Page 59 with only one amendment. This amendment is based on a Resoluton by the Illinois State Convention and was adopted unanimously by your committee.

It reads as follows:

"New problems of relations have arisen as a result of the emergence of socialism as a world system comprising a number of national states in place of one encircled socialist country. Serious mistakes and shortcomings in the relations between the USSR and other socialist states—as in the examples of Poland and Hungary—have been revealed. Efforts are being made to correct these mistakes and certain important corrections have been made on the basis of a further development of the Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, national independence and equality. Correction of errors in relationships between socialist states is facilitated by the fact that the fundamental basis of such relations is common ideology, common aims, mutual assistance and cooperation.

International working-class solidarity include the right and responsibility to friendly criticism of brother parties or the actions of socialist governments. At the same time it requires that such criticism shall be within the framework of recognition that the fundamental conflict of all peoples is with the forces of imperialism.

## 446 MINERS KILLED IN 1956

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—America was at peace and its uniformed men suffered no battle casualties in 1956, but its coal miners suffered 443 deaths and 19,300 injuries for the year, according to government statistics.

This was an increase of 26 in the number killed, with the death rate per million tons of exposure at the face of the mines the highest in five years and not far below the high death level immediately after the war. The rate of injuries has been the highest in 10 years.

The number of deaths and injuries corresponds closely to the tonnage produced in the bituminous and anthracite fields, reflecting a 32-million-ton rise over 1955. But if the number is taken in relation to the number working in the two industries—about 230,000—the situation is still worse. Ten years ago about twice as many miners turned out only about a fifth more coal than now.

# State CIO Hits Move To Cut Accident Pay

The New York State CIO in a letter to Gov. Harriman, has protested recommendations of Moreland Commissioner Joseph M. Callahan for administratvie and legislative changes in the workmen's compensation law.

The letter, signed by Louis Hollander, State CIO president and Harold J. Garno, secretary-treasurer, declared. "We strenuously object to those parts of the eport which have as their apparent aim the lowering of protection to workers under the guise of reducing costs."

HOLLANDER

The letter urged the Governor to reject those parts which would undermine safeguards developed over many years of experience.

Two instances cited were the proposal for a legislative definition of the word "accident" and for elimination of laymen from the board of review.

Referring to the former of these points, the letter said that "this proposal could only have as its purpose the curtailment of the extent of the definition which has developed with long experience in the administration of the law and interpretations by the courts."

As to the suggestion to eliminate laymen, the letter stated:

"This is suggested despite the fact that the report admits the board is functioning well and that the present system for review of the referee decisions seems an adequate and well organized method from the administrative point of view."

# GEORGIA GOVT. SEEKS TO OUST 6 HIGH COURT JUDGES

ATLANTA, Feb. 13. — An Administration resolution was introduced in the Georgia House today demanding the impeachment of six U. S. Supreme Court justices, two of whom were accused of accepting "awards of money and things of value" from "Communist front" organizations.

JUSTICE FRANKFURTER

The resolution, brought into the House by Speaker Marvin E. Moate and Rep. W. Colbert Hawkins, Gov. Marvin Griffin's floor leader, asked that Georgia's Congressional delegation start the impeachment proceedings.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo Black, Tom Clark, Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas and Stanley F. Reed were named. The resolution called on "sister states" to join in the move.

The resolution accused Justices Douglas and Black of accepting "awards of money and things of value from Communist front and subversive organizations dedicated to the overthrow of the Constitution and Government of the U. S. by unlawful means."

The resolution also singled out Frankfurter as "a member of the legal committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people."

It said Frankfurter helped the NAACP in "its objectives as a Communist front organization" to secure racial integration and then participated in the court's decision to outlaw segregation.

# DEFENSE LEAGUE PROTESTS CURB ON MEXICAN LAWYER

The Workers Defense League yesterday condemned the State Department's refusal to grant an unrestricted travel visa to Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponto, former diplomat and distinguished member of the Mexican bar, to appear as a co-counsel for Morton Sobell before the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Vera Rony, WDL national secretary, in a letter to Secretary of State Dulles, saying that the WDL was an anti-Communist organization and without any interest in the outcome of the appeal of Sobell, convicted on an espionage conspiracy charge, declared WDL was interested, however, in "the freedom to travel and . . . the freedom from intereference with judicial processes."

D. Ponton, a senior professor of law at the University of Mexico, a former Minister of Education and former Ambassador to Switzerland and the Soviet Union, first was excluded and then, after resultant "wide publicity in the Mexican press," granted a visa but with humiliating restrictions, Miss Rony said.

Such surveillance was indicated, she said, that Dr. Ponton was advised by high-ranking officials of his government to refuse it.

"It is difficult to escape the conclusion," she wrote, "that Dr. Ponton's visa was originally denied because his visit would contribute to the strength of the Sobell appeal."

The appeal is concerned largely with new evidence on circumstances surrounding Sobell's seizure in Mexico which the defense claims was engineered by the FBI to make it appear he had fled, when it was learned he intended to return voluntarily to this country. He was arrested when his abductors delivered him to the FBI across the border.

# Rarick Makes Impressive Show in Steel Vote

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13—Donald Rarick, rank and file "dues-protest" candidate for the presidency of the United Steelworkers of America, is rolling up an impressive vote of nearly a fourth of the total in an early unofficial tallies from the union's locals reported to general headquarters here.

There was never any question of a victory for David J. McDonald, the incumbent president, but the size of the Rarick vote does give an indication of the protest movement against the raise in dues from $3 to $5.

With some 500 of the union's 2,700 units reporting according to USA headquarters, Rarick piled up 38,883 votes to 119,683 for McDonald. He is given a good chance to carry district 16 of Pittsburgh's South Side, including McDonald's home local in the Jones & Laughlin mill. Rarick is also making an impressive showing in District 15 which includes the big Homestead mill.

This is the first time in its 20-year history that the steel union had a contest for top officers. Rarick did not have the backing of a single officer of the union or of any of its staff of 1,200 full-timers on the union payroll. Operating on a shoe-string with little opportunity even to speak before local meetings, Rarick's showing is regarded as very strong.

Rarick lost no time in warning he would contest the election until a clear report is given of the entire tabulation, as evidence began to come of vote-padding or refusal to count the challenger's votes. One area of suspicion is Dist. 31, headed by Joseph Germano, the largest district of the union. Germano, Rarick observed, claims a 30 to one vote for McDonald.

"Why, we have more committee members working there than the votes he credits to us," said Rarick.

Rarick said he would contest the vote of Local 1299, Detroit, where an executive board entirely of McDonald men reported a vote of 3,300 to 833 after barring Rarrick's supporters from observing the count.

No date has been set for a formal tabulation of the union's balloting, but according to the union's constitution the candidate must be advised of the result by May 1. The full unofficial tally may not be known for several days.

# 2 Negro Kids, Fireman Die in Brooklyn Fire

Fire swept a three-story Brooklyn tenement yesterday, killing two Negro children and a fireman who tried to rescue them.

The dead were identified as Mary Miller, 9, and her 13-month-old sister, Patricia Ann, of 2291 Pacific Street; and Fireman Peter Piela.

Two others were reported injured.

The fire broke out in a second floor apartment where the Miller children lived and spread to two nearby tenements. It was brought under control in less than 15 minutes.

Firemen said the blaze was started by the explosion of a small oil heater in the Miller family's apartment. The parents of the dead children, two other children and a roomer escaped.

Two other tenants of the building, Morell Flowers, 21, and Alex Peterkin, 21, were taken to Unity Hospital for treatment of cuts inflicted by broken glass.

## RADIO PRODUCER ASKS IKE NAME NEGRO TO HIGH COURT

**WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—President Eisenhower was asked last night to appoint a Negro to the Supreme Court.**

**Tomlinson D. Todd, a Negro and director, producer and moderator of the Sunday eight-station network radio program, Americans All—asked the President in atelegram to make the appointment.**

**Todd, whose program is aired by the United Broadcasting Co., said he took the occasion of Lincoln's birthday to ask that a Negro be named to succeed retiring Justice Stanley F. Reed.**

**"The time is now ripe for an emancipation of colored Americans from the category of exclusion to one of inclusion on the U.S. Supreme Court bench," Todd said.**

# Cutbacks, Shutdowns Spread in Textiles

A wave of cutbacks, shutdowns and short-week schedules spread rapidly in the textile industry with announcement of curtailments by the Deering-Milliken chain, Bates, Berkshire-Hathaway and others. Thousands of textile workers, already on substandard wages, are suffering layoffs and cut pay envelopes.

Bates Manufacturing, the New England firm that last week demanded a 14 percent cut in pay rates for its 6,000 workers, announced that its Androscoggin synthetic cloth mills in Lewiston, Me., will be shut permanently.

Deeling & Milliken aannounced a cut in work schedules at five of its southern mills from six to five days a week. Those plants make heavy cotton cloth used in auto manufacturing and other industrial purposes. "Poor market situation," said J. C. Harris, president of the chain.

Harris said the company's print cloth mills were still on full schedules, but indicated that cuts are in the offing there, too.

Berkshire-Hathaway announced the closing of its mills in Coventry, R. I., and Brattleboro, Vt. Only 8 of that chain's 13 mills in New England are now operating. Seabury Stanton, head of Berkshire-Hathaway, Inc., indicated further cuts, saying conditions have "been generally getting worse."

Earlier announcements of cutbacks were made by officials of the Ely & Walker Division of Burlington Industries and by the Amerton Corp., subsidiary of Textron.

# UMW WARNS OF PHONY ANTI-COMMUNIST BILLS

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The United Mine Workers' Journal, in an editorial in the current issue, warns organized labor to be "on its toes" in Congress against new efforts to pass legislation "ostensibly designed to slap down communists."

The editorial in the Feb. 1 issue, titled "Unions Should Beware Anti-Commie Bills," says in part:

"Organized labor is going to have to be on its toes in the new congress to prevent reactionary, anti-labor legislation from sneaking through bills ostensibly designed to hurt legitimate unions.

"The Supreme Court recently held that the National Labor Relations Board, dominated by men who are basically unfriendly to labor, cannot punish an entire union because some of its leaders have been accused of filing false non-Communist affidavits. The court said only the leaders could be punished.

"The 83rd Congress got itself all fouled up in such legislation when Senate Democrats, tired of being called 'communist coddlers,' offered legislation to outlaw the Communist Party, as such."

The editorial referred to the recent rulings that the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers and the former International Fur and Leather Workers could not be penalized by the NLRB because each of their former officers were convicted on T-H affidavit grounds

The mine union holds that the Taft-Hartley law, prohibiting a union from expelling a worker for any reason but non-payment of dues, is an obstacle to union leaders in the fight on Communism, and concludes that the best thing the present Congress can do is repeal the law.

# PHONE RATE BILLS HELD TO HAVE NO EFFECT ON PAY

ALBANY, Feb. 13. — The Public Service Commission told employes of the New York Telephone Co. today that passage of a bill to block a $55.4 million rate increase for the company would not affect their chances for pay raises "one iota."

Kent H. Brown, PSC Counsel, wrote Peter J. McCall, general secretary of the United Telephone organizations, that "defeat of the bill may very definitely represent a "threat" to the union membership's "pocketbooks" as telephone subscribers.

The letter was in reply to a telegram from McCall, representing 20,000 downstate plant employes of the company in independent unions. McCall said passage of either of two identical bills before the legislature "would result in a company unable to pay wages comparable to other industry in this state."

One of the measures is a Democratic bill. The other, backed by the PSC, is Republican. Both would substitute original cost for replacement cost as a basis for computing a fair return.

Brown said, in essence, that whatever yardstick the PSC uses to measure the value of the company's investment, it has no effect on operating costs, including wages.

# SPEAK YOUR PIECE

### Lawson Writes To David Platt

LOS ANGELES

May I suggest that a little less finality and more respect for the magnitude of the problems would improve the tone of the useful discussion of aesthetic freedom which you have opened in your columns.

Albert Maltz and V. J. Jerome are my friends. Both are distinguished writers. Both, like you and me and everyone, have been wrong on many occasions.

I have spent my life in the search for the truth of art. I have found no ultimate answers, and have learned painful lessons in the dangers of dogmatic assurance. Therefore, I am loathe to canonize my own opinions and I know that art dies without freedom. I also know that my freedom is not an easy prize. The blacklist restricts my rights as an artist, but I am less troubled by the blacklist than by my ability to give wings to words.

The Maltz discussion was not, as you suggest, a debate on abstract principles of free expression. It related to difficult problems of art and its function, at a moment when tides of change were sweeping the world. It may be relevant to review the discussion, but it must be examined with some sense of history, and an understanding of the questions at issue, which were not answered, by Maltz or anyone else. I believe that Maltz erred in many of his judgments.

But I remember the generosity and sober modesty with which he met his critics. I think this is the measure of his stature as a writer. Discipline in the sense of bowing to authority is mean and unproductive. But the discipline of the creative spirit, never ceasing to learn and grow, is the means by which the artist achieves ordered beauty and revelation.

So we come back to the hard question of values. Freedom, however dear to us, cannot be embraced in a vacuum. It relates to the goals to which the artist's work is dedicated, his place in society, his outlook on life, his contact with people, his mastery of the materials of art.

In my own work, I have been immeasurably aided by creative criticism. No one has helped me more generously than V. J. Jerome. I would be less than generous if I failed to acknowledge the debt.

I can understand the bitterness that has characterized criticism of Jerome in recent months. Bureaucracy and authoritarian methods have done much damage, and the fight against these evils is not won. But bureaucracy is not caused by personal weaknesses. Its identification with persons is subjective and impedes the real struggle against doctrinnaire attitudes and practices. In fact, subjectivism leads to dogmatism.

This is not the occasion for an appraisal of Jerome's complex personality, his errors and achievements. The accounting will be made in time. It must include recognition of his passion for art, a zeal not shared by many of his political colleagues, his temperament, his poetic gift, his difficult position in a movement which has systematically disregarded cultural questions.

I am aware that many progressive intellectuals have strong disagreements with Jerome's **The Negro in Hollywood Films**, as well as with my own **Film in the Battle of Ideas.** This is all to the good, and the debate should bring new insights. Jerome's essay is a serious work. I cannot feel that you offer any illumination in stating that his conclusions are "preposterous." If this is so, it should be a conclusion, and not an a priori assumption.

Your a priori position takes for granted that the views you oppose are politically dictated and that the rejection of them is automatically less political and more suitable to a climate of artistic freedom. This is a very sweeping presupposition. In practice it tends to equate any sharp attack on mediocre or corrupt art as "politics"; freedom of discussion is thus achieved by the relaxation of critical standards.

I find **Lydia Bailey** objectionable as a work of film art. But I base my judgment on study of the film which I find badly constructed, an unbelievable story, lacking in human emotion and told without taste. I may be wrong, but I am not likely to be swayed by your irrelevant assurance that your views are less "political" than mine.

I am not quite sure what it means to be less or more political in dealing with the arts. Many aesthetes, such as the New Critics or T. S. Eliot, are extremely political. Let us hope that Marxists avoid the sterile dogmatism of the aesthetes.

Marxism approaches art with humility and wonder, knowing its power to stir the soul and change the world. Such modest wisdom may lead us toward new horizons of artistic freedom.

Sincerely,
JOHN HOWARD LAWSON
Feb. 11, 1957

• • •

### Disagrees With DW Edit on Fast

Editor Daily Worker:

I was surprised to read your editorial on Howard Fast because your criticism was unjustified. Although the intent of the editorial was friendly your criticism that "Fast went to another publication" will not enhance your reputation.

I found the failure of the Daily Worker to print anything about why Howard Fast was not writing for the paper not in keeping with your new approach. Perhaps you would have preferred to keep the whole thing in the dark.

Mr. Fast had been a contributor to the paper and a very popular one at that. Did you imagine that his absence went unnoticed? You owed your readers an explanation at the proper time.—A.B.

[Ed. Note: As Howard Fast explained in a letter we published months ago, charges that his writing was being suppressed i nthe DW were unfounded; he said he felt unable to write for us at the time and expressed appreciation for the freedom afforded him by the paper.]

• • •

### What Emerson Once Wrote

Editor Daily Worker:

Ralph Waldo Emerson once wrote: "The sailor loses fear as fast as he acquires command of sails and spars and steam. . . . To the sailor's experience every new circumstance suggests what he must do. The terrific chances which make the hours and minutes long to the passenger, l.e (the sailor) whiles away by incessant application of expedients and repairs. To him a leak, a hurricane or a water spout is so much more work—no more." It was in an essay entitled "COURAGE" that this was written and a few lines later Emerson defined his theme of courage, saying: "In short, courage consists in equality to the problem before us."

It is saddening that the fine intellect and compassionate talent of Howard Fast has decided to become "equal" to the problem before us all, by tossing himself into the evil seas of capitalism, alone. To swim, or drown alone.

It is saddening to lose a man at sea.

But life is stormy. Life always was stormy and always will be. Your best shipmate is only a human being, always rough and decent, but spawned from the womb of capitalism. A child of society be he named Joe Blow or Joseph Stalin. And the port of socialism is populated after all by human beings and always will be . . . no port is Heaven.

To quote Ralph Waldo Emerson again; "the danger of dangers is illusion."

Some who thought they were on their way to Heaven in a ship manned by angels are entitled to their disillusionment. In some ways it was inevitable.

We, the rank and file Communists, expect no Heaven.

We will settle for socialism; and we intend to have it.

WATERFRONT
Feb. 2, 1957

# An Exciting Chapter In Michigan History

DETROIT. — An exciting chapter of this city and state's role in the fight against slavery, is told in the story of William Lambert, Negro leader, colleague of John Brown, Harriet Tubman and Frederick Douglas, the great Abolitionists.

Lambert was the manager of the Underground Railway here and helped Negroes into Canada, across the Detroit and St. Clair Rivers.

Lambert's father was a slave and Lambert himself was educated by a Quaker before coming to Detroit in 1838 and lived on Larned St. until his death in 1892.

He argued before the Michigan State Legislature in 1843 demanding that th eright to voted be granted to all citizens and not to "white" only, as the Michigan Constitution declared at that time.

Due to the work of Lambert and the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, founded in 1840, the Michigan State Legislature, in order to hinder application of the Fugitive Slave Act, which said that slaves could be arrested in any state and extradited back to the South, passed a state law prohibiting the use of county jails to lock up slaves. The Legislature also directed prosecuting attorneys in all counties to defend the slaves and fight extradition.

Another important fight led by this sterling Michigander was for the right of Negro children to go to public schools here. He and his friends in the Abolitionist movement won that battle.

History tells us that in the spring of 1858 John Brown, the famous Abolitionist leader, arrived in Detroit and worked as a conductor on the Underground Railway here. Brown lived at Lambert's on East Larned St.

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# Resolution of CP on Economic Situation in U. S.

*Following is the resolution adopted by the convention of the Communist Party on the economic situation:*

• • •

**For a Prosperous America; For an End to Poverty; For a New Program of Social Advance**

The years since 1939 have witnessed a huge expansion in the American economy. During this time, our productive capacity has more than doubled, and today the United States towers over the capitalist world, surpassing in productive power and wealth all other capitalist countries put together.

This enormous power, monopolized by a handful of giant corporations, rests on a tribute drawn from the whole capitalist world through a vast expansion in foreign investment. It rests on two wars and extensive militarization of the American economy. It is the power of American imperialism, more grasping and parasitic than ever before.

These same years have witnessed also a prolonged period of relative prosperity—a period of nearly two decades without a major economic crisis.

The wartime boom, in a country untouched by the destructive effects of war, has continued into the post-war years. Since 1947, despite temporary declines, industrial production has risen by 42 percent. Corporate profits before taxes have nearly doubled. Real wages in organized industry, particularly during the last few years, have risen substantially. And by mid-1956, employment reached a record level of 66½ million.

As in the twenties, the current boom has once again given rise to illusions of permanent prosperity. Crises, say the spokesmen of big business and the Eisenhower Administration, are a thing of the past The government, through its capacity to intervene and to "manage" the economy, can prevent any major disaster and can limit economic fluctuations to mere "adjustments." Moreover, they assert, we have developed a "people's capitalism," in which the share of income and wealth going to the working people is steadily rising while that going to big business is falling.

But such Wall Street-inspired illusions are entirely unfounded. In reality the very factors sparking the boom serve also to increase the underlying instability of the economy and the imbalance between productive capacity and the market. Outstanding among these factors are:

**1. A high rate of investment in fixed capital throughout the post-war period.** This has been motivated principally by the need to restore world-wide damage and domestic shortages arising from the war, as well as to replace obsolete and worn-out equipment, by technological advances, and by the expansion of basic industrial capacity to fit the enlarged world role and military program of American monopoly capital. Coupled with this has been an expansion of the consumer durable goods market and an extended boom in housing construction.

But today the rate of increase in industrial capacity far exceeds the rate of growth in purchasing power. This disparity ultimately leads to a point when continued expansion in the face of inadequate markets is no longer profitable and capital investment declines.

**2. A vast growth in government spending.** For the current fiscal year, cash outlays of government at all levels will total $100 billion, of which federal government expenditures account for some $69 billion.

Of the federal outlays, about two-thirds goes for "national security." In large part, therefore, the present high level of the economy is based on the unreliable prop of arms spending, which during the Korean war hit a peak of $55 billion a year, and is today running at an annual rate of about $44 billion. And for the coming fiscal year, President Eisenhower has proposed a record peacetime federal budget of $72 billion, $45 billions of it for military purposes.

Among the consequences of such spending are the post-war inflation which has brought prices of consumer goods and the cost of living to their highest level in history, a federal debt of $276 billion, only slightly below the World War II peak, with its billions of dollars in interest charges, and a tax burden which consumes one-third of the earnings of the average worker.

**3. An unparalleled inflation of private credit.** Corporate debt has grown 2½ times since 1945. Personal indebtedness — home mortgages and consumer debt—has risen to $137 billion, of which more than $100 billion was accumulated during the last ten years. Consumer credit alone has grown to nearly $41 billion and amounts ot 15 percent of all consumer disposable income—an all-time high.

The most recent economic upsurge, since 1954, has been stimulated chiefly by such credit inflation, together with a large volume of tax rebates and giveaways to big business. Hence the American economy today has taken on much of the aspect of a typical speculative peacetime boom, reminiscent in many ways of the boom of the twenties. The mounting volume of credit, with its attending threat of further inflation, contributes greatly to the underlying instability of the economy.

**4. Postwar expansion of foreign investment.** Today, American investment abroad, in all forms, totals $45 billion, or four times the prewar level, and the profits extracted (both admitted and concealed) are estimated at nearly $10 billion a year. In the main branches of American industry, profits from foreign investment range from 10 percent of total profits to as high as 50 percent in the case of the oil trusts. These volumes of investment and profit exceed those of all other imperialist countries combined. (And this is in addition to the billions in extra profits obtained through the super-exploitation of the Negro people in this country.)

But these foreign investments rest on a very shaky foundation. The growing breakdown of the colonial system and the spreading movement for national liberation threaten the continued extraction of these super-profits and the whole parasitic structure built on imperialist exploitation.

Clearly, the foregoing features render the future of the economy far less secure than some would have us believe.

Moreover, today's boom has by no means brought prosperity for all.

From 1947 to mid-1956, farm income fell by one-third. In 1955, the Department of Agriculture reports, net farm income was lower than in any year since 1940. The persistent agricultural depression places a heavy economic burden on the shoulders of the small marginal and family-sized farm operators, and the outbreak of a general crisis would have a catastrophic effect on the small farmers. For never before was the agricultural economy so closely bound up with the country's industrial and financial life, and never was it under

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## A CRUCIAL CONVENTION

THE COMMUNIST Party has just concluded what may have been the most crucial convention in its 38 years of existence.

It was not alone the members of the party who were concerned with the outcome of the convention. Never before has a Communist Party convention been viewed with so much interest throughout the country—symbolized by the unprecedented attendance of a group of non-Communist observers from the civil liberties and peace movements.

We are in no position the day after a convention of this kind to give it the full discussion it deserves. Its four-day proceedings included many important decisions. Among these were the charting of an American road of peaceful, democratic and constitutional struggle for socialism; reaffirmation of the party form of organization; agreement on the main causes of the party's isolation and the main direction for overcoming it; the need to increase the party's contribution to the Negro freedom movement; an independent approach to the universals of scientific socialism, Marxist-Leninist theory; and a new basis for cementing international workingclass solidarity through a relationship of independence and equality among all Marxist political parties throughout the world.

The convention was preceded by almost a year of intensive discussion such as the Communist Party had never experienced. On many questions the differences had severely strained the unity of the organization.

Now the convention has been held and the party has emerged from it without the rupture which reactionary foes of the party hoped for and which, under the circumstances, could have destroyed it.

If this was accomplished, it was because the membership had a will for unity which developed around a program for breaking with sectarian practices and for moving forward in accordance with basic principles.

The convention decisions were reached in an atmosphere of free discussion such as many other American organizations could well envy.

The convention ended on a note of unity sounded by leaders who before the convention had differed on many questions dealt with in the Draft Resolution. They called too for implementing the convention decisions in an atmosphere of democratic discussion of remaining differences, free from bitterness and factionalism.

We wish the members and new leadership of the Communist Party well in their determination to go forward now to build their party and test the decisions made this week.

## THE DOCKERS OUT AGAIN

IT'S "NO contract, no work" along the docks from Portland, Me. to Hampton Roads, Virginia and 45,000 longshoremen are on strike again for some long-needed modernization in their work conditions and for new wage improvements.

As usual, the howl is against the International Longshoremen's Association because of the walkout. But it should be noted that negotiations began Aug. 1, with the union agreeing to extend the contract twice before the first strike was called Nov. 15. During the period since the talks began, the ILA had once more to win a collective bargaining election over a dual union, in order to be recognized. Then came an 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction, and only last week the union had to demonstrate a 14 to one rejection of employer terms in another poll conducted by the government.

Despite all the gimmicks, legal and otherwise, used against the union, the workers walked out again with the same effective solidarity they displayed in November. They turned the "cool-off" into a "warmup." The employers can see once more that gimmicks delay a showdown but cannot sidetrack a struggle. The only realistic alternative for the employers is to get down to some real bargaining and grant the workers on the East Coast some of the conditions the West Coast workers have enjoyed for years.

In the meantime, we hope, the badly divided maritime unions will remember labor's "one for all and all for one" watchword. The West Coast longshoremen and the National Maritime Union are backing the strikers fully. The other unions and the entire labor movement should do the same. A victory for the longshoremen would strongly prop up waterfront labor as a whole.

# Resolution on Economic Situation Adopted by CP

(Continued from Page 4)

such sharp pressure from monopoly.

One-fifth of a nation suffers poverty in the midst of plenty; one family in five earns less than $2,000 a year — that is, less than $40 a week. Among Negro families, the proportion is more than two in five. Ten million American children live in slums. In the midst of the boom, the country is dotted with distressed areas and "sick" industries, plagued by high unemployment.

Despite the record national employment, the rise in production since 1954 has brought no corresponding rise in factory jobs. The auto workers, during the past year, suffered an alarming growth in unemployment, with 100,000 of those laid off still not absorbed at the current peak of production. And with the further extension of automation and increased productivity, unemployment threatens to spread further.

Nor has small business flourished in recent years. The rise in profits has been concentrated in the biggest corporations, and bankruptcies of small business ventures have reached their highest rate since 1939.

The chief beneficiaries of the boom have been the giant trusts and monopolies. The year 1955, says **Fortune**, was "very definitely the best year ever for big business."

The monopolies have continued to grow and to become ever more powerful. Today, the 500 largest industrial corporations account for about half of all production and employment. These giants rake in the lion's share of the profits. In the first quarter of 1956, profits per dollar of sales for the biggest companies (those with assets of $100,000,000 or more) were nearly five times those of the smaller companies (with assets under $250,000). And under the Cadillac Cabinet, with its giveaways and its policies favoring big business, mergers are taking place at a higher rate than ever before.

The enormous profits of the trusts are obtained at the expense of the workers, the small farmers and small business. Though real wages are rising, they have not kept pace with the rise in productivity or the still greater growth of corporate profits, and the worker's share in his product thus continues to decline.

Hence, despite the prolonged prosperity and despite the significant efforts of the new features which have emerged in the American economy, the basic contradictions inherent in capitalist production are not abating but are becoming sharper. The fundamental factors making for economic crisis continue to operate today, no less than in the boom of the twenties — in particular the basic factor which Marx described as "the tendency of capitalist production to develop the productive forces as if only the absolute power of consumption of the entire society would be their limit," while the actual purchasing power of the masses remains relatively restricted and lags increasingly behind.

The boom, with its growing credit inflation, only conceals the sharpening contradiction between the forces of production and the capitalist relations under which they are operated—a contradiction which can be finally resolved in the people's interests only through the establishment of a socialist society. The Marxist theory of crisis has not been invalidated by the prolonged period of prosperity.

In assessing the post-war economic developments, the Party was correct in giving special weight to the effects of extensive growth in military expenditures. However, in 1945, 1949 and 1954, we incorrectly predicted that the then current declines would develop into crises of major proportions.

At times, the Party gave a one-sided appraisal of the effects of the arms program. It overlooked the extent of continuing investments in fixed capital to replace, expand or modernize equipment which had worn out or become obsolete since the last major cycle of fixed capital renewal in the thirties. Together with this, it failed to size up adequately the level of commercial and residential construction, the scope of unsatisfied consumer demand, the possibilities of credit expansion, and the government's tax program of rebates, rapid write-offs and lowered excess profits taxes.

At the root of these mistakes has been our acceptance of the erroneous thesis, widely prevalent among Marxists in all countries, that in the post-war stage of the general crisis of capitalism no significant peacetime expansion of capitalist production would be possible. This contributed to a one-sided and incomplete study of economic data. At the same time, our inadequate attention to the new and specific features of the American economy led to the application of the Marxian theory of crisis in a routine, formal and doctrinaire manner.

Our repeated estimates of impending economic crisis had many harmful effects: projection of unrealistic economic programs, overestimation of the tempo of radicalization of the masses, with resultant mistakes in tactical approaches to united front relations, especially in the trade unions; and finally, encouragement of all tendencies to overestimate the imminence of war and fascism.

The correction of our wrong approaches in this field is a vital prerequisite for obtaining a proper understanding of the present day American economy and for the development of a correct economic program. The National Committee proposes toward this end, that a special commission be established to launch a thorough-going study of the main theoretical questions confronting us, and on this basis to make a fresh analysis of the total economic picture. All Party members are urged to participate to the fullest extent in the study and discussion of these problems.

For, American capitalism has undergone great changes since the pre-war years. Many important developments have become intensified to such a degree that they have taken on certain new features—features which have a pronounced affect on the course of the economic cycle and all related economic factors.

Central among these is the tremendous growth of monopoly, as a result of which the impact of monopoly control on the determination of prices and production, and on the position of small business, has greatly increased.

Hand in hand with this has gone a tremendous increase in the intervention of the government in the economy. This intervention, whose primary aim is the protection of monopoly profits, today penetrates every aspect of our economic life. Huge government expenditures, chiefly for military purposes, government subsidies, guaranteed markets, stock-piling, tax writeoffs and giveaways—all these have in turn had far-reaching effects on the role of taxation, government debt and monetary policies. Government economic intervention has been a contributing factor also in the unequaled rise in the volume of private debt and particularly in the enhanced role of consumer credit in the economy.

Another important feature is the new wave of technological advances, particularly the development of automation, which has not only greatly increased productivity, but has also begun to affect profoundly the composition of the labor force, the role of skilled labor, and the growing shift in employment from manufacturing to service occupations.

An especially significant new development is the impact of a greatly expanded socialist world on our economy. Particularly important is the peaceful competitive bid of the socialist countries for world markets, and their growing ability to offer underdeveloped countries a source of capital goods independent of the imperialist nations.

There are also certain special characteristics of the American economy — for example, the exceptionally prominent part played by the production and sale of consumer durable goods, notably the automobile — which require examination.

Finally, there are certain long unresolved theoretical questions, such as the operation in this country of Marx's law of the improverishment of the working class, or the operation of the law of value under monopoly conditions, which demand answers with growing insistence.

The failure adequately to study these new and special features is a major cause of economic errors which we have committed in recent years.

A most important factor on todays economic scene is the existence of a greatly strengthened, more unified labor movement, whose power has been enhanced especially by the AFL-CIO merger. Labor has won significant economic gains during the postwar years, among them a virtually uninterrupted series of annual wage increases.

But today labor faces new and more acute problems. Though production has risen during the past few years, factory employment has fallen off. Among industrial workers, there is a growing sense of job insecurity and mounting pressure for the thirty-hour week without reduction in take-home pay. There are intensified problems of speed-up and worsened working conditions. In many industries the runaway shop evil is reaching more and more serious proportions.

Organized labor has developed an extensive economic program to combat poverty and depression. Included in it are demands for higher wages, an end to discrimination in employment and pay, a shorter work week without reduction in pay, a reduced burden of taxes on low-income groups, increases in the minimum wage, in unemployment compensation and in social security benefits generally, large-scale public works, and aid to small business and farmers.

We Communists endorse and support the forward-looking proposals of the labor movement and other democratic organizations for economic betterment and social welfare. It is through the development of a united movement behind such a program that the American people can advance their economic welfare against the encroachment of the trusts.

We urge, on our part, a program which includes:

1. All necessary measures for the defense of the economic conditions of the working people against the destructive effects of economic crisis.

2. Reduction of arms spending, together with other measures to combat inflation.

3. A program on a grand scale for development of water power and conservative projects, as well as the building of highways, schools and other vital public works.

4. A positive world economic role, with the provision of real economic aid—not arms—to underdeveloped countries, and with the restoration and expansion of East-West trade.

5. Large-scale economic development of underdeveloped areas in our own country—notably the South.

6. Defense and extension of national property—forests, oil and other natural resources, as well as atomic energy installations—against

(Continued on Page 7)

Negro History Week Event

# Century of Negro Music To Be Celebrated Feb. 23

On Saturday evening, Feb. 23, at Town Hall, the Metropolitan Music School will present a Negro history week concert celebrating the contributions of the Negro people to American music.

It will embrace folk music, music of Negro composers, and music of non-Negro composers making creative use of Negro folk material. The span covered will be more than a century.

In the realm of composed music, it will go from "the banjo" by Louis Moreau Gottschalk, the New Orleans composer who in the 1850's was the first to compose concert pieces using Negro and creole themes, to "and they lynched him on a tree," by William Grant Still.

Participating will be the contralto, Miss Carol Brice, accompanied by Jonathan Brice at the piano; the pianist, Leonid Hambro; and the Westchester Interracial Fellowship Chorus conducted by David Katz.

Miss Brice will present two groups of songs, one made up of Negro spirituals as arranged by six different composers, and the other presenting five different contemporary Negro composers.

Mr. Hambro will perform two groups of piano works, including compositions of Gottschalk, Dett, Copland and Swanson, and a presentation of the creative jazz of such representative pianists as Waller, Hines, Wilson, Ellington, Tatum and Basie.

Miss Brice will also sing the solo part in the Still cantata, with

CAROL BRICE

Jonathan Brice at the uiano, David Allen narrator, and the chorus.

William Grant Still's cantata, "And They Lynched Him On A Tree," was first performed in June, 1940, at New York's Lewisohn Stadium.

The poem is by Katherine Garrison Chapin. The concert will be a rare opportunity for New Yorkers to hear this important work. It will be the climax of a rich evening of music, presenting the contributions of the American Negro people, in the words of Margaret Just Butcher, "not as an isolated race matter and minority group concern, but rather in the context of the whole of American culture."

# Letter Says "We Need Poets And Sunny Loving People to Speak"

Poet Walter Lowenfels sends along a letter written to him by a California friend urging a fresh, creative outlook on the arts and calling for:

1.) Basic reforms on the application of F.C.C. rulings — and in the membership, policy, etc., of its committee — in the interest of putting on the air and TV, the best of our Negro artists and musicians as a **public service**, ditto programs of folk songs and forums on literary and cultural subjects including more of the Invitation to Learning Type of Program — as well as programs of current classics, American, French, Chinese, etc.

1.) A Federal Bureau of Fine Arts (with at least $3 million yearly, as per the Colter bill, long on the shelf); appropriations for more free public tax supported public schools like New York City's High School of Music and Art;

3.) Adequate congressional appropriations for Unesco (whose **total** budget is 8 million dollars — which by contrast is high but not nearly enough) in the interests of (a.) cultural interchange in all of the arts — both of exhibitions and performance, of art and music as well as in interchange of intercultural delegations with all countries and (b.) scholarships and commissions for young artists in all fields to study here and abroad.

A new attitude, on the part of Marxist critics, of fostering and celebrating American artists' achievements.

More appreciation, more life! Greater reader and viewer participation in both criticism and creation — More news of the many and varied amateur efforts and regional developments in the country, etc.

Great new movements will soon emerge. The genius of our people cannot much longer be frozen, caricatured, insulted, etc. To make room for these new songs and new singers we need:

1.) A deeper hold on and wider sharing of American literary, musical and artistic traditions.

2.) An unashamed admiration for such works of literary art as Steve Nelson's last two books; Foster's Pages from A Worker's Life, etc.

The contributions actually already made to the arts in our time by all the really creative people in the vanguard forces—by no means forgetting or underestimating the liberating laughter of our Mike Quinns, Art Youngs, et al.

What criticism could be better today than Thoreau's "I wish my life and my work to be judged by whether they were for the people or against them." And is it not up to Communists who are artists to teach our working people (beginning with those in the vanguard for socialism) the difference between the arts used as agitation and the arts making us more tender, more loyal, more human, less afraid of beauty and the poetry of life?

Where is the love, the solidarity, the feeling for our best and bravest, as well as for our brothers in this guided missile factory we have on our necks — where are these things among all the endless discussions going on in our ranks?

In time — soon, I hope, we will refuse to destroy ourselves from within and rejoice that we refused to be destroyed from without. We need poets and sunny loving people to speak up.

## *Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Theatre*

TV

Matinee Theatre: Ibsen's Master Builder (4) 3 p.m. Oscar Homolka and Joan Tetzel
World News (2) 7
News—Mike Wallace (5) 7
Million Dollar Movie: Abe Lincoln in Illinois with Raymond Massey (9) 7:30 and 10
Groucho Marx (4) 8
Climax: Stain of Honor by Adrian Spies (2) 8:30 to 9:30
Danny Thomas (7) 9. New Day and Hour
Playhouse 90: The Comedian by Rod Serling (2) 9:30 to 11
Mickey Rooney, Edmond O'Brien, Kim Hunter
Bold Journey (7) 9:30. Travelogues
Wallace's Nightbeat (5) 11. Mike Quill, guest
Night Show: Room Service with Marx Brothers (7) 11:10

RADIO

Masterwork Hour: Fantasy for Piano and Orchestra by Roy Harris WNYC 9 am Also 7 pm
Gala Festival: Concert from Carnegie Hall WNYC 6 pm
Negro History Week concert from Town Hall WNYC 8:30

MOVIES

Magnificent Seven, 86th St. & 3rd Ave., Theatre, and Midtown
Great Man, Sutton
Richard the Third, Fine Arts
Barretts of Wimpole St., Loew's Metropolitan, Bklyn.
Edge of the City, Loew's State.
Ten Commandments, Criterion
Oedipus Rex, 55th St. Playhouse
Wee Geordie, Little Carnegie
We Are All Murderers, Paris
Lust for Life, Plaza
La Strada, 52nd St. Translux
Around the World in 80 Days, Rivoli.
Seven Wonders of World—Cinarama, Warner

DRAMA

Renaud-Barrault (French) company, Winter Garden.
Measure for Measure, Phoenix
Purple Dust, Cherry Lane
Hidden River, Playhouse
Long Day's Journey Into Night, Helen Hayes
Good King Charles, Downtown
Bells Are Ringing, Shubert
Easter, 4th St. Playhouse
Volpone, Rooftop Theatre
Take a Giant Step, Jan Hus Audit.
Major Barbara, Morosco
My Fair Lady, Hellinger Theatre
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys.
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater
Inherit the Wind, National
Waltz of Toreadors, Coronet
No Time For Sergeants, Alvin
Mel Candido, Greenwich Mews
Mr. Wonderful, Broadway
Separate Tables, Music Box
Li'l Abner, St. James
Twelfth Night, Shakespearewrights, 264 W. 87 St.

**Sidney Poitier right proudly shows off his little son to John Cassavetes and Kathleen Maguire in a scene from "Edge of the City", a drama-packed film dealing with the theme of integration as it presents itself at a New York freight yard. At Loew's State.**

# Reader Comments on A Powerful Movie

**The following impressions of the movie "Edge of the City" were sent to us by Bolza Baxter, a young Negro worker in Detroit:**

**Detroit:**

Edge of the City is a dramatic power-packed presentation of a young man who tries to run-away from the past. This film had its American premier a year or so ago in the television drama "A Man is Ten Feet Tall." Both the present film as well as the television version starred the well known Negro actor Sydney Poitier and Ruby Dee, along with John Cassavetes, Kathleen Maguire, and Jack Warden. Filmed on location in New York City, the entire story has a high degree of realism.

The film opens with Cassavetes as Axel Nordman frantically making his way to one of New York's shipping docks to seek work. Nordman left the home of his parents shortly after his older brother had been killed in an auto accident in which Nordman was driving. His brother being the favorite son, the father blamed Nordman for the accident and had therefore ceased to maintain a fatherly relation since. Their relationship consisted of "good morning, good night, and go to hell." Nordman upon leaving home joined the army and later deserted when he could no longer take being "pushed around". Nordman hired in at $1.71 per hour only to find that for each hour he had to kick-back twenty-five cents to gang leader (Checker) Charlie Mallick, played by Jack Warden.

Here he first meets Tommy Tyler played by Sydney Poitier who was the second Checker on the dock and resented by Mallick. Poitier at first refusing to have anything to do with Nordman because he had been assigned to Mallick's gang, later took the occasion to inform the newcomer of Mallick's character, warning that a "man must make a choice". The choice being between decency as opposed to corruption and degeneration.

Beginning to make his choice Nordman finds a room in Poitier's neighborhood, is invited to the Poitiers for dinner along with Miss Maguire, a white school teacher and a longtime friend of Lucy. Poitier's wife is played by Ruby Dee.

Each day at the dock Poitier finds it necessary to defend Nordman who in making his choice decided to work in Poitier's gang. At one point Mallick said to Poitier, "I remember when they didn't let your kind work here." Poitier asking very pointedly, "and what kind am I"?

In addition to Mallick's obvious racism, he appeared to get a certain thrill out of beating up guys who dared question his authority. Mallick finally murders Poitier in a fight on the dock.

The police interview the workers in connection with Poitier's death. Each worker, including Nordman, told the police that Poitier fell on a hook. Nordman feeling bad over his forced position of 'playing it cool' as to what actually happened, decided to offer his savings to Poitiers wife. Lucy, in a emotion-packed scene forced Nordman to admit that her husband was killed in a fight. When Nordman said that he would not give the information to the police, Lucy turned on him, "You're all alike, get out.

Miss Maguire followed Nordman out still pressing him to go to the police, finally consenting he went to the dock, told the foreman to call the police then proceeded to seek out Mallick to tell him that he was taking him to the cops. A fight ensues, Nordman subdues Mallick after a bloody battle.

The film ends with Nordman, very exhausted, dragging Mallick to the police.

Edge of the City is by far one of the finest films to come out of Hollywood dealing with the integration theme. It has its shortcomings, among them being, (1) The union is presented as being indifferent to "kick-backs", racism and violence, or at least not able to cope with such problems; (2) Lucy, an obviously learned woman with an advanced position on integration; in a moment of great personal grief, turns on Nordman with "you're all alike" which would suggest that integration works only when there is no friction; (3) The Poitiers, hard working Negro family are presented as the happiest people in the world, unmarked by jim-crow which Negroes are daily confronted with, particularly as it related to the job front.

In spite of such shortcomings the film will not be welcomed by the "interpositionist". At the same time, among the southern masses who are seeking to understand and adjust to the integration process, "Edge of the City" will make a valuable contribution.

—BOLZA BAXTER

## *Arkansas Gazette Says:*

# Gov't Subsidizes Real Estate Men And Hogs But Not Artists

In a recent editorial urging federal financial support for the arts, the Arkansas Gazette noted that Washington subsidizes real estate promoters but not artists. "It seems to be part of the national political tradition to view creative souls with suspicion, said the editorial in expressing support for New Jersey Representative Frank Thompson Jr's program which he will try to get through Congress for decorating public buildings and the creation of a National Museum of American Arts and Crafts along with a national theater and music center.

(Mr. Thompson was one of the leading supporters of President Eisenhower's proposal for the creation of a Federal Advisory Commission on the Arts which failed in the last session.)

"It would do no great violence to the federal budget," said the Gazette "if the government adopted a policy followed by many European governments and set aside a small percentage of the appropriation for federal buildings for appropriate paintings, murals and sculpture. This would provide a considerable market for perhaps the hardest-pressed of our creative people, the serious artists.

"We have . . . reached a point in our civilization where we are willing to subsidize hog farmers and real estate promoters with federal funds. It may be that artists are equally worthy."

From the Treasury of American History

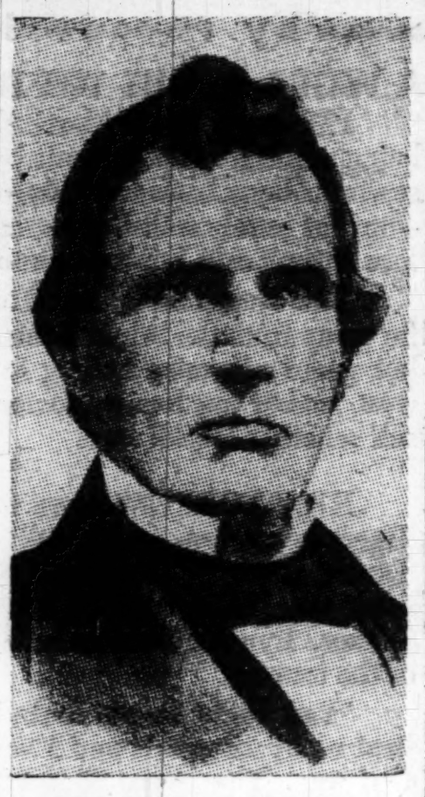
# All His Life He Advocated The Principles of Equality Of Man

Thaddeus Stevens was a nineteenth century American citizen, attorney, and member of congress who devoted all his adult life to the abolition of slavery and the achievement of complete equality for the Negro people.

Shortly before his death, Stevens discovered the burial plot he had chosen drew the color line, and he disposed of it. He ordered that he be interred instead in Schreiner's Cemetery, Lancaster, Pa. — an unpretentious place open to all.

The inscription on the tombstone was written by Stevens himself:

I repose in this quiet and
secluded spot,
Not from any natural preference for solitude,
But finding other cemeteries
Limited by charter rules as to race,
I have chosen this that I might illustrate in death
The principles which I advocated through a long life,
Equality of man before his Creator.



THADDEUS STEVENS

# New Composers To Get A Better Break from Symphony Orchestra

"International Music Fund Week" falls in different weeks in different places, and that is not the limit of the confusion.

It is not a "fund" in the strictest sense, but a way of encouraging living composers by encouraging more frequent performances of their works, with consequent royalties for the composers.

During the various "weeks" which began at the end of January and will continue into March, 38 United States and Canadian orchestras played or will play new works of as many composers. At the same time European orchestras were giving prominence to living composers.

Five major orchestras—the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, the Philadelphia Orchestra, the Boston Symphony, the Cincinnati Symphony and the Los Angeles Philharmonic—led off, and the others will follow as their concert schedules permit. The idea was that of the late Serge Koussevitsky and it is now backed by the International Music Council.

Leonard Bernstein anticipated the week by conducting the New York Philharmonic - Symphony three times in a program made up almost entirely of the works of living composers. Beethoven's fourth symphony was added to the program, perhaps because living composers object to special programs of contemporary music on the grounds that such programs suggest they need special consideration. They want to compete with the old masters for audience affection on a man-to-man basis.

# End U. S. Attitude About China, Says Henry Wallace, for Trade

EAST LANSING. — Henry Wallace, who once ran on the Progressive Party ticket for President, told farmers here on Feb. 1 regarding China, that this country cannot "forever make a pariah out of a nation of 600,000,000 people which has maintained a stable government for 10 years."

He was attending a Farmers Week at the Michigan State College. He urged the United States and the Soviet Union to get together and work for a United Nations development to finance roads, irrigation, power and manufacturing plants. He favored world trade being led by the U. S., Russia, Canada and Western Europe. This is the first time Wallace has been here since he ran for President and the difference in his treatment by the commercial press was obvious. Before he was the target of all types of epithets and sneers. This time many of his anti-Soviet remarks obviously won him favorable ink.

# COST OF DISCRIMNATION

DETROIT. — Tony Czerwinski, vice-president of UAW Local 212, a white leader of Chrysler workers, writes in "Voice of 212," union paper, that discrimination is costing the American people—whites as well as Negroes—over seven billion dollars annually.

The 212 veep writes that in 1954 the average income of white families, according to AFL - CIO economists, was $4,339 a year, but for non-white families the average income was only $2,410 a year. This means that the average non-white family had an annual income of $1,929 below that of the average white family. Thus the average non-white family had $1,929 less to save and to spend in a year. Multiply $1,929 by the number of non-white families and it adds up to over seven billion dollars a year.

Czerwinski says: "A lot of cars can be sold for seven billion and a lot of auto workers could have been working longer to make those cars."

# Hate Mongers Talk Love

CHICAGO. — Mr. William B. Wernecke paid us a call last week. As we talked to him, we drew from a cabinet his file, headed: "Fascism", sub-heading, "Nazi Bund."

Wernecke got into the news lately by organizing an outfit called the American Humane Society, chartered as an association of animal-lovers and its members authorized under Chicago law to carry guns.

"You've got us all wrong," claimed Wernecke, pointing to a story in the Illinois Edition of The Worker. He stoutly denied:

(a) That the organization was fascist; (b) that its "humane" title was just a phony front; (c) that its real purpose was fascist violence.

"WE'RE the only legitimate humane society," he told us, "The rest of them are a bunch of rackets." As "proof" he had a sheaf of photographs of mangled livestock.

"We're the only organization trying to do something about the mistreatment of animals at the stockyards," he claimed.

**The pudgy former Chicago leader of the Nazi Bund did not deny that he is hooked up in this organization with an unsavory collection of fascists, Negro-baiters, antiSemites and what-not.**

As we quizzed him, he reached into a brief case and pulled out a list of the directors of his American Humane Society. There near the top of the names appeared the name of Joseph Beauharnais, founder and chief of the notorious White Circle League and convicted for inciting violence against Negroes in Chicago.

**"Sure Joe Beauharnais is with us," admitted Wernecke, "but he's really harmless."**

Wernecke went down the list. One director was a well-known pro-Hitlerite. Another was a man who, Wernecke agreed, "likes to do some Jew-baiting." Still another he described as "just a harmless rich old lady." A legal advisor is a well-known Georgia Klansman. One officer is a professional red-baiter. Still another is the fanatical promoter of anti-Jewish hatred, Mrs. Lyrl Van Hyning. Wernecke said that she has dropped out since his organization received all the adverse publicity.

★

WERNECKE is a stocky-built man with a thick mustache. He was imprisoned for refusing to fight the Nazis in World War II, has been arrested for domestic brawls and is now in trouble for health and safety violations in slum property on North Wells Street which he operates.

He has been making the rounds of the Chicago newspapers which carried stories about the new venture launched by Wernecke and his friends of the fascist lunatic fringe.

"There isn't a word of truth in these stories," he told us, "we're strictly non-political."

# Resolution

(Continued from Page 5)

the inroads of monopoly.

The age of automation and the atom, with its great promise, stands in glaring contradiction to widespread poverty, to inadequate educational and health facilities and to growing insecurity and fear of the future. But to fulfill the promise of plenty which automation and atomic energy hold forth will require concerted struggle by labor and its allies against the big monopolies. In the course of such struggles, if Communists and other socialist-minded Americans work effectively, the working people of this country can achieve a fuller understanding of the need for a socialist economy as the only basic answer to their problems.

# Autotown Alley

DETROIT

**THE DETROIT Free Press proposes to give no more appropriations for the Mayor's "Loyalty Commission." In eight years the city taxpayers have had to pay out over $456,000 to keep this gang of spies peeping and prying into peoples lives and thoughts. In eight years they had one case and couldn't make it stick.**

★

**FORD'S $710 million "expansion program" is known to Ford workers as a contraction program, because it means that workers in the old plastic, frame and other buildings at Rouge will lose their jobs as Ford builds new plants (with fast government tax writeoffs and cheap labor areas). As a result in port of the "expansion" program employment at Rouge dropped from 70,000 workers to 43,000.**

★

WHILE Mayor Cobo is getting the taxpayers ready for a tax hike, little or nothing is publicized about decreases in assessed valuation of Woodward Ave. businesses by as much as $750 a front foot.

★

**RIGHT** after Xmas garnishments, said the CIO News, set a record. Colonial Department Store filed 123 in two days, State Sample followed with 99, Mosher Jewelry had 67 and May Jewelry, 36. Under the state law a worker can have everything but $10 of his pay check attached by creditors through this garnishment process. CIO has been urging a revising of the law, and is supported by the minority Dems but blocked by Republicans.

★

**NO WORD of labor going to bat for a Negro to run for State Supreme Court Justice this coming election.**

★

**THE CRACK** grew a little wider last week on the freedom of the press fight in City Hall. Mayor Cobo proposed that Ruth Haney, reporter for the East Side Shopper, be given a desk and phone in the county press room, not the city press room.

★

**JAKE WALDO, a piecard who is being named as top figure in Michigan rackets and has been bound over for trial on charges of bribing a cop in Flint, was "prosecutor" during the witchhunt trial of Negro UAW leader Berry Blassingame, now deceased, of Buick Local 599, some years ago. Scratch a redbaiter like Waldo, etc., etc.**

★

**WHILE** James J. Nance, 56, former president of Studebaker-Packard is still receiving severance pay of $150,000 a year from Packard, hundreds of workers who gave the best years of their lives in that plant got laid off and now those over 64 are eking out existence on $100 a month pension. The rest get nothing.

★

**OH, HAS LABOR got a poor choice, they groan as they think about next year's mayoralty election. Will they support Councilman Ed Connor or Louis Miriani? As for me, I wouldn't take either. Might be an idea for labor to call a conference of citizens from all walks of life and let such a Town Hall gathering decide not just the candidate for Mayor but a Negro for Council, and a slate.**

★

**SIGNIFICANT** that that slick chick, Superintendent of Detroit Schools, Samuel Brownell, brother of U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, makes no provision for raises in teachers salaries out of his proposed hike in taxes of $45 million in the next three years.

★

**THE GOP spent $685,000 on TV and advertising in Michigan last election campaign. They have a deficit of $51,000 and owe their national committee $100,000. We are sure you'll send them a donation to liquidate their debts.**

★

**THE REPUBLICANS** weren't happy when they heard in Lansing that State Supreme Court Justice George Edwards could be the candidate for Governor in 1958 on the Dem. ticket.

★

**THE AIR is chilly for March steel orders coming out of Detroit from the auto companies. The "slack" period which is usually in May, is here now in the industry.**

★

**A STRIKE - BREAKING** venture undoubtedly doomed—like capitalism—by its own contradictions is being conducted by wealthy residents of the River House Cooperative Apartments at 8900 E. Jefferson. We predict ladies like the wife of Judge John Watts of TV fame won't long relish scabbing on striking members of the AFL Building Service Employees Union. Not when it means mopping and dusting and handling garbage.

# Labor Paper Warns of Vigilantes in Chicago

*The following is an editorial which appeared last week in the Quint-Cities (Ill.) edition of Labor's Daily:*

• • •

A group of influential citizens in Chicago have formed a "Crime Detection Institute" for the purpose of helping police and federal agencies track down criminals. As its first project, the organization posted a $100,000 reward for the murder of three Chicago boys, a case that remained unsolved for more than a year.

CDI spokesmen did not indicate in what other ways they planned to boost law enforcement. If they do no more than offer bounties in notorious cases, some good might be accomplished. But we fear that they will inevitably recruit a staff of private investigators — and this staff, to stay in business, will end up competing with the regular police rather than cooperating with them.

One of the greatest hindrances to detective work is having a crowd trample over the site of possible clues. "CDI men," however good their intentions, might do just that. Furthermore, the very existence of the CDI implies that existing police are not "good enough" and serves to undermine public confidence.

Vigilante projects are justified only in the most extreme circumstances—and we don't think things are THAT bad in Chicago.

# 3 PLEAD

(Continued from Page 1)

bail be deferred.

Even after the judge said he would be inclined to hold them without bail, and their attorney indicated his consent, Williams insisted on giving his reason for fixing $100,000 bail.

"It is to their advantage and that of the USSR to leave the jurisdiction of the court," said the U. S. attorney, "and there is every indication these people intended to leave the country and wanted to leave."

Wolf protested mildly that this line of argument was "not fair—I haven't asked for bail."

Williams continued, saying he wanted high bail "so they won't be able to abscond."

"Just this," put in Judge Noonan. "If the USSR is interested in having them abscond I don't think $100,000 is going to stand in the way." He then made a reference to Amtorg, a Soviet trade corporation, inferring it or something else might be used in such an event.

After the court ordered the three be held without prejudice to any future motion to fix bail by defense counsel, Wolf again protested the government's flight claims.

"Mr. Williams said the evidence is the defendants were about to flee the country," he said. Soble, he said, had been attempting to go to Europe since 1952, "and the government knows about it." It was "Jack Soble alone, not his family, as was known to the government," he added. He indicated this was one of the items he wanted to present as evidence on a motion for bail.

Judge Noonan said that so far as any evidence of a defendant's intent to flee went, "the first time he does it is the time when he's going to do it."

Albam's attorney, Herbert Frankel, here spoke for the first time since the proceedings began, when he had explained he was court-appointed. He pointed out his client "has never attempted to flee."

Williams quickly said that was correct. "He is an alien, however," he added darkly.

Williams asked that the case go to trial March 18. Wolf said he would have to withdraw from the case if trial was set for March or April, as "this case cannot be prepared" by then.

The indictment attributes only two "overt acts" to Myra Sobell—that about May 9, 1951, in Zurich, she an dher husband "did meet an individual" and that about Sept. 20, 1952, in New York, she "did disembark from the ship 'New Amsterdam.'"

Most of the named overt acts involve Jack Soble, "also known as 'Peter' and also known as 'Abram'" and charge that at various dates from 1947 he entered the Essex House hotel here, the Restaurant Des Eaux Vives in Geneva, the Park Beau Rivage in Lausanne, and other spots. In some he "did meet another individual," in others met one of the 10 departed Russians named as co-conspirators. In one he "did in Paris, France, give to an individual several sheets of paper with writing thereon."

Sobell, former bristle business man who had an interest in a bristle factory in France in the late '40s and early '50s, is being held in the West St. Federal House of Detention. Albam is being held in the Tombs.

## *Namm-Loeser's, B'klyn, Closes Tomorrow*

Namm-Loeser's, Brooklyn department store, will close its doors for good tomorrow, putting 800 out of jobs. The store has operated on Fulton Street since 1886. It was first known as Namm's, but in 1952 it bought the goodwill of another large nearby department store that went out of business.

The shutdown is the latest of a series that includes the New York Wanamaker store on Broadway, Hearn's on 14th St. and McCreery's on 34th St.

Namm's Loeser's will continue to operate suburban stores in Woodmere and Bay Shore, L. I.

The company's contract with the Department Store Workers Union calls for a week's severance pay for every year of service with the company.

## *Rep. Machrowicz Hits Move to Aid Revolts Abroad*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D-Mich) accused a new Citizens Foreign Relations Committee of advocating a "brutal . . . inhuman" program in encouraging revolt in socialist countries.

He criticized the advice given by the committee that the U.S. abandon its "defensive policies of the past" and "fight fire with fire" by encouraging "freedom fighters" in socialist nations.

"To me this sounds terribly cynical and immoral," Machrowicz said in a statement. "It sounds like the old slogan: 'Go ahead, let you and he fight. I'll just stand by.'"

The committee formed last night and called for withdrawal of U.S. recognition of the USSR and recommended waging "psychological warfare" against socialist regimes. It also recommended sending aid to underground groups.

Republcan Congressmen on the board of directors are Reps. Alvin M. Bentley (Mich) Ralph W. Gwinn (NY), Donald J. Jackson (Calif.), Lawrence H. Smith (Wis.) and Wint Smith (Kans).

## PRINTERS RESUME TALKS TODAY

Negotiations between the Publishers' Association of New York City and New York Typographical Union No. 6 will resume today at headquarters of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service at 2 P. M.

The newspapers have already reached agreement with the newspaper guild and all mechanical unions except the Typographers and Machinists. The increases already agreed upon embody a $9 wage package, to be paid over two years.

Issues still at dispute with the Typographers concern working rules, the Publishers' Association said.

## Adenauer Will Visit U.S. in May

BONN, Germany, Feb. 13.—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer will visit the U. S. some time after the NATO council session at the beginning of May, it was announced officially today.

The NATO council meeting is scheduled to take place in Bonn May 2-5.

# Dock Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

though "the issues have a tendency to float."

Waldman said the union and shippers were 90 to 93 percent in agreement, but "the seven percent can get pretty tough sometimes."

The New York harbor was ghost-like under a light snowfall, and with the tugboat men and the dockers off the job.

Mayor Wagner assured citizens that "there is no crisis situation at this time" and that plans to deal with the fuel supply, which comes to the city in tug-drawn barges, have already been worked out if a crisis in fuel arrives.

Seventy-nine ocean going ships were idle in the New York harbor at piers or at anchor. Another 60 ships were strike-bound at Portland, Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Wilmington, Baltimore, Norfolk and Hampton Roads.

There were 6,500 longshoremen striking on the Delaware River piers at Philadlephia, Chester and Wilmington.

The strike started at the expiration of a Taft-Hartley injunction issued last November. The injunction halted a 9-day strike at that time from Portland to Brownsville, Tex.

Negotiations were known to have reached agreement during the 80-day period of the injunction on most issues of a new contract. But the area of disagreement on unresolved questions appeared wide.

The main point of disagreement appeared to be over a demand by the shipowners group, representing 178 steamship companies, that the contract contain a clause spelling out employer prerogatives. The ILA said this clause would break up regular dock gangs and cancel out past dock practices and customs.

While notes of optimism were sounded by several of the negotiators, Capt. William V. Bradley, ILA president, said: "I don't see any possibility for getting together for a while. This is going to be a knock-down drag-out fight."

Secretary of Labor James Mitchell, in the city for a speaking engagement, said the federal government "plans no further steps at this time."

"It is reasonable to expect," he said, "that if the parties continue discussions a contract will be successfully negotiated."

Negotiations for a new contract to replace the one that expired Sept. 30, were begun early last August. The ILA asked federal mediation early in September. The old contract was extended and bargaining suspended temporarily by a National Labor Board election, which the ILA won over the AFL dock group in October.

Another two-week extension failed to bring agreement in the resumed talks, however, and the dockers went on strike Nov. 15. The strike was halted by a presidential order placing the union under penalty of the 80-day Taft-Hartley injunction.

Shortly after the present strike became effective, the Association of American Railroads ordered a general embargo on freight destined for export from the Atlantic Coast ports.

The embargo applies to all products except military freight, petroleum and petroleum by-products which are consigned to storage and coal, coke subject to control by individual railroad embargoes.

## Czechs, Japanese Renew Normal Ties

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Japan and Czechoslovakia today ended a technical state of war and signed an agreement here for establishment of normal diplomatic relations.

The agreement was signed in the Czechoslovak Embassy by Japanese Ambassador Haruhiko Nishi and Czechoslovak Ambassador Jiri Hajek.

# the pitch...

by roosevelt ward jr.

## A WORD ABOUT THE TEXANS

I'M not partisan about the quiet but vigorous scrap being made for top entrants by sponsors of the three post-season college basketball tourneys—NCAA, NIT and NAIA—but for purely selfish, personal reason I hope the NIT can lure little Texas Southern into Madison Square Garden.

The Negro five from Houston has been performing far away from the bright lights of huge metropolitan arenas, but paens of praise hailing in from the South and Southwest, makes you hungry to see them and find out for yourself whether it's all true.

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NEW YORKERS were first informed about the TSU Tigers when an awed and excitedly impressed Danny Lynch, coach of Brooklyn's St. Francis Terriers, returned from the NAIA Tip-Off tourney effusively praising the Texans. Lynch's Terriers had lost to the Tigers in the finals of the tourney.

**"You ought to see that club," Lynch declared. They beat us by 12 points and I was perfectly happy to have it that way. They were 25 points ahead of us at half-time."**

**Skeptical eyebrows were lifted when Lynch held that TS Ucould beat Kansas, but much of this skepticism has since been whittled away as similar opinions flow in.**

**Although the Terriers have disappointed miserably this year, TSU's accomplishment was exactly achieved against inferior opposition. If you remember, the Brooklyn five is practically the same quintet which compiled a 22-3 record last season and played Cinderella ball in the NIT, going as far as the semi-finals before losing to Dayton.**

•

SO FAR this season the Houston quintet has won 22 games and lost one to Rockhurst College of Kansas City early in the season by a one-point 71-70 margin. Except for the loss to Rockhurst, the Tigers this season have never been held under an eight point victory margin, averaging 87 points a contest.

•

EVEN with all the mounting acclaim about the Texans, one question which immediately comes to the mind of hip basketball fans who know all about past heralds for hitherto unknown teams from small colleges—"how tall are they."

**If there's any such doubts about the Houstonites matching the omni-present giants of major hoop squads in height—quell them. The Tigers average 6-6 as a team! with two first-string performers, Bennie Swain and Willie Taylor, at six-eight!**

**Another pertinent fact: This is the same team which was edged in semi-finals of the NAIA tournament last year when they were sophomores. Now they're juniors, and, unless something untowards occur they'll be intact for another year!**

Last year, TSU introduced Bennie Swain as their top performer, acclaimed one of the best in the land. But they are said to be so good this season until Swain doesn't even have to play much.

"He's been averaging 20 points a game," said TSU coach Edward Adams. "And he would be going better if he got a chance to play more. . . . He can rebound and score with the best players I've ever seen."

•

ADDED to Lynch's high praise of the Tigers, noted basketball authority, Chuck Taylor is quoted as saying: "Texas Southern, if they were in the NCAA would walk away with the championship."

From this corner's distance, the biggest lack faced by TSU, possibly affecting their performance in big-tourney competition, is the fact that their schedule hasn't been strong enough—through no fault of their own. (Which brings to mind what a natural it would be in the Southwest to pit the Negro five against state companions, SMU, ranked high in the polls of the nation.) But my view as to what effect TSU's paucity of strong competition might have is strictly blind speculation from a remote distance.

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Talking about the NIT: While no unknown small college team has ever walked away with the coveted tourney championship, there's been plenty Cinderellas. Of course no one will ever forget the grand-slammers from City College. But besides the history-making Beaver five, teams like West Virginia in 1942, St. Johns in '43 and '44, Utah in '47, San Francisco '49, and LaSalle in '52, have been prominent in underdog triumphs.

**In '52, the seeded squads were Duquesne, St. Louis, St. Bonaventure and St. John's, but LaSalle, led by freshman sensation, Tom Gola, beat unseeded Dayton in the finals.**

**In '49, San Francisco, first West Coast team to enter the NIT, also excited Garden fans when they ran through Manhattan, then upset Utah, Bowling Green and Loyola of Chicago.**

**Utah pulled a momentous victory in '47, upsetting the great Kentucky team of Ralph Beard and Wah Wah Jones.**

**The 1942 NIT was really the day of the underdog as last-seeded West Virginia, edged Western Kentucky, seeded next-to-last, for the tourney crown.**

## What's On?

MAINSTREAM FORUM

FRIDAY, FEB. 15—Exactly 8:40 p.m.
Herbert Aptheker — Jesus Colon
Phillip Bonosky — Eve Merriam
Meridel Le Seur
will read
from new works in progress
Milton Howard, Charles Humboldt and most of the contributing editors will attend to meet you and join in he discussion.

UNUSUAL Lecture Sunday 7:30 p.m., Feb. 17, Jewish People's Philharmonic Chorus, 189—2nd Ave., N. Y., 2nd floor. Eugene Malek, outstanding musician, conductor will speak on "Our Musical Heritage". Edith Segal, caller for folk dancing. Surprises.

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